JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. J. DAVIDSON, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant* geplaast wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) J. DAVIDSON, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1812.* [NO. 6.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, having taken into consideration the great loss to the Revenue occasioned by the effects of the depreciation of the Paper Currency, under the late Government, operating on the price of Public Stamps originally fixed in Silver, and adverting to the present state of the Island and the general circulation of Silver Money, which is daily encreasing under the British Government, has resolved, that from and after the first day of May next, the price of Stamps be fixed according to the rates established by the former Government, in Silver Money, in lieu of Paper.

Notice thereof is hereby given to all Persons whom it may concern, with directions to the President and Members of the Courts of Justice, and the respective Magistrates, and to all the Officers of Justice and Police, to conform thereto, and to see the same carried into due effect.

That no person may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation is ordered to be published in the Government Gazette, in the English and Dutch Languages, and translated into Chinese, Malay and Javanese Languages, and affixed at the usual places, at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Given in the Council Chamber at Batavia, this 30th day of March, 1812.

By me, the Lieutenant Governor of Java and its dependencies.

T. S. RAFFLES.

Signed by Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DAVIDSON, *Act. Sec. to Govt.*

PROCLAMATIE.

Nademaal Zyne Excellentie, de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, in Consideratie genomen heeft de vermindering der inkomsten, veroorzaakt by de gevolgen der gedaalde waarde van het papiere geld onder het voormalig Gouvernement, werkende op de pryzen der zegels, oorspronkelyk in zilver geld bepaald, en in aanmerking nemende den tegenwoordige staat van dit Eiland en de algemeene circulatie van zilvergeld, welke onder het Britsch Gouvernement dagelyks toeneemt.

Is besloten, dat met en na den eersten Mei aanstaande, de pryzen der zegels in zilver instede van papiere geld, overeenkomstig de bepaling van het voormalig Gouvernement, gesteld zullen worde.

Wordende hiervan aan een ieder, die zulks mogte aangaan, kennis gegeven, met last aan den President en de Leden der Raden van Justitie, de respective Magistraten, en alle Officieren van Justitie en Policie, deze order te observeren en te doen observeren.

En op dat niemand hiervan onwetenheid zoude kunnen ofte mogen pretenderen, zal deze proclamatie, door de Gouvernements Courant, in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen worden gepubliceert, in de Chinesche, Maleidsche en Javaansche talen vertaald, en te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya worden geaffigeert ter plaatse, waar zulks behoort en te doen, gebruikelyk is,

Gegeven in het Gouvernements huis te Batavia, den 30 Maart 1812.

By my de Luitenant Gouverneur van het Eiland Java en dies onderhoorigheden.

T. S. RAFFLES,

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Heere Luit. Gouv. in Rade.

L. W. MEYER, Gouv. *Sect. Holl. Dept.*

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas information has been received by Government, that, notwithstanding the many provisions made, and the severe penalties enacted against the nefarious practice of clipping, and otherwise debasing the Copper Coin, the same has in many parts of the Island been carried on to an unusual extent, highly detrimental to the community.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to order and direct, that the laws and regulations, established and issued by the former Governments against forging, clipping and debasing the Coin, shall be enforced to their full extent.

And the Presidents and Members of the Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia, and of the Courts of Justice at Samarang and Sourabaya, are directed to conform thereto accordingly.

That no person may plead ignorance hereof, this Proclamation is directed to be published in the Government Gazette, in the English and Dutch Languages, and translations thereof in the Javanese, Malay, and Chinese Languages, to be affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Given at Batavia, in the Council Chamber, this 24th March, 1812.

By me the Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Java, and its dependencies.

T. S. RAFFLES.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DAVIDSON, *Acting Sect. to Govt.*

Wy THOMAS STAMPFORD RAFFLES, Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, uitmakende het Provisioneele Gouvernement van Java en dies onderhoorigheden; allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten.

DAT nademaal Wy in ervaring zyn gekomen, dat niet tegenstaande de zware straffen en poenalieteiten by de wetten van den Lande daar tegens gestatueerd, de kwade practyk, om de kopere munt te verkappen en te vervalschen, tot groot nadeel van de gemeente, in de Oostelyke districten van dit Eiland, sterker dan te voren in zwang geweest is, Wy uit aanmerking van de noodzakelykheid om de voorschrevene wetten in hare volle kragt te maintineren, goedgevonden hebben te ordonneren en te statueren, gelyk wy ordonneren en statueren by dezen.

Dat de wetten en Placaten van den Lande, tegens het vervalschen, verkappen en verminderen van 's Gouvernements munten geëmaneerd, naar derzelver teneur en inhoude en zonder eenige conniventie zullen worden gehandhaafd en ten effecte gebragt.

Ontbieden en bevelen President en Leden van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, die van de Raden van Justitie te Samarang en te Sourabaya, mitsgaders de respective Magistraten, Fiscaals en Bailluwen op dit Eiland, en die het verder zoude mogen aangaan dezen Onzen Placate te achtervolgen en te doen achtervolgen, nademaal Wy zulks tot welzyn van deze Kolonie alzoo bevonden hebben te behooren.

En op dat niemand hier van eenige onwetendheid zal kunnen voorwenden, zal deze ter gewone plaatse gepubliceerd, mitsgaders in de Engelsche, Hollandsche Maleidsche Javaansche en Chinesche talen worden geaffigeerd, waar zulks te doen gebruikelyk is.

Gegeven te Batavia in het Gouvernements Huis dezen 7 Maart 1802.

By my den Luitenant Gouverneur van het Eiland Java en dies onderhoorigheden.

T. S. RAFFLES.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Heere Luit Gouverneur, in Rade.

J. DAVIDSON, *Acting Sec. to Govt.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Proclamation by Government of this date, the new stamps to be issued for use after the first day of May next, will be signed by one of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests of Batavia, and that all persons in possession of the former stamps, and which may remain in their hands on the first May next, are requested to return the same to the office of the Dutch Secretary to Government, who is charged from this date with the general superintendence of the Stamp Department.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DAVIDSON, *Act. Sec. to Govt.*

Batavia, March 30, 1812.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

WORDT hierby bekend gemaakt, dat ten gevolge der Proclamatie van het Gouvernement van hedigen datum, de nieuwe zegels, welke na den 1ste Mei aanstaande gebruikt zullen worden, door een der Commissarissen van de Request-kamer te Batavia, zullen zyn geteekend.

En wordt een ieder gelast, de oude zegels, welke hy onder dien datum onder zich mogt hebben, in te zenden aan het Secretaris van den Gouvernements Secretaris van het Hollandsch Departement, welke voortaan belast is met het generaal opper-toezicht van het zegel departement.

Batavia, den 30ste Maart 1812.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Luitenant Gouverneur, in Rade.

L. W. MYER.

Gouvt. Secrt. Holl. Depart.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of such notes of the Probolingo Paper Currency, whose numbers were drawn by a commission on the 2d March last, that payment will be made at the Treasuries of Samarang and Sourabaya on presentation of the same.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DAVIDSON, *Act. Sec. to Govt.*

Batavia, March 24, 1812.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

AAN alle houders der door de Commissie, op den 2 dezer uitgetrokkene nommers der Probolingosche Credit-papieren, wordt by dezen kennis gegeven, dat de betaling van die nommers by presentatie zal geschieden uit 's Gouvernements Kas te Samarang en Sourabaya.

Batavia, den 24ste Maart 1812.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

L. W. MYER.

Gouvert. Secret. Holl. Depart.

ADVERTENTIE.

UITHOOFDE van de toenemende schaarsheid van Karbouwen in het District Buitenzorg, vooroorzaakt door dien dezelve naar de beneden landen ten handel afgevoerd, ten merkelyke prejuditie van den Landbouw, zoo wordt mits dezen gelast, dat geene buffels of ander rundvee van Buitenzorg naar Batavia zullen moogen worden afgevoerd, dan op een schriftelyk bewys of permissie van den Landdrost,—en voorts dat noch Inlander, noch Chinees eenige buffels of ander rundvee aan Europezen zullen mogen verkoopen of van de hand zetten, zonder daartoe alvorens verlof te hebben erlangd van voorm: Landdrost.

En op dat hiervan geen onwetenheid zoude kunnen worden gepretendeerd, zal dezen in de Engelsche, Hollandsche, Chinesche en Inlandsche talen worden geaffigeerd en gepubliceerd, ter plaatse gebruikelyk.

Buitenzorg, 31 Maart 1812.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

L. W. MEYER, *Gouv. Secs. Holl. Dept.*

PRIZE GOODS.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON Monday next, the 6th Instant, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Spice Store-houses, on the West-side of the River, in Batavia, a quantity of

COFFEE & CAMPHOR,

in excellent order, in lots, the Coffee of 50 Peculs each, and the Camphor, of one Pecul each.

Musters thereof may be seen any day previously to the Sale, on application to Mr. Marcus, near the said Ware-houses.

N. B.—The Prize Agents inform the Public, they are ready to dispose of any quantity of Sugar, second sort, Coffee, or Camphor, by Private Sale, on reasonable terms. Apply to Messrs. Wallis or Robison, at Ryswick.

H. L. VAN BASEL, *Auctioneer.*

April 3, 1812.

PRYS GOEDEREN.

BY

PUBLIEKE VENDUTIE.

OP aanstaande Maandag den 6 dezer maand, aan de Westzydsche of Specery Pakhuizen van eene quantiteit

COFFY & CAMPHER,

wel geconditioneerd, ieder koop by 50 pikols en de Campher by het pikol.

Monsters van gemelde goederen zyn dagelyks te zien in bovengenoemde Pakhuizen of by de heer Marcus aan het Vierkant

NB.—De Prys Agenten informeeren tevens het publiek dat er een genoegzame quantiteit Zuiker van het tweede zoort, Koffy en Campher uit de hand te koop is, tegens eene zeer billyken prys, nader te bevragen by de heere Wallis of Robison op Ryswyk.

H. L. SEN VAN BASEL, *Vendumeester.*

3de April 1812.

BLANK POWERS of ATTORNEY, BONDS and BILLS of LADING, may be had at the Gazette Office.

April 4, 1812.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1812.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Jan Reinier Tile, Member of the Orphan Chamber.

— F. C. P. Van Winkilmann, (provisionally) Inspector of the Forests.

— H. J. Domis, Fiscal of ditto.

— J. Knops, Administrator ditto.

Mr. H. J. A. Sack, Assistant to the Timber Store-keeper.

— T. Meyer, Store-keeper at Indramayoe.

Count Van Ranzow, to be Member of the Court of Justice at Sourabaya, in the room of Mr. Roeslar.

Captain Clarke to command at Banyowangie and to perform the civil duties at that Station, in the room of Captain Knight.

In pursuance of the Orders of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the following extract from the proceedings of Government, is published for general information.

Extract Proceedings of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, of the 28th March, 1812.

The Board taking into consideration the report of the Committee, appointed to investigate and report on the Petitions presented to Government, from the proprietors of Bazars, in the neighbourhood of Batavia, setting forth the losses sustained by them, in consequence of the suppression by the British Government, of public Gaming Houses and Cock-fighting, and the consequent abolition of the farms of the same, heretofore attached to the respective Bazars, and which formed a source of profit to the proprietors.

And it appearing, that the Committee in the above report are of opinion, that an indemnification should be granted to the said proprietors of Bazars, equal to the loss in their revenues, which they may sustain, in consequence of the measure adopted by the British Government, on the principle that the priviledge of keeping houses for Gaming and Cock-fighting, granted by the former Government to the proprietors of Bazars, ought to be considered as a real property now taken from them by the present Government, *Jure dominii eminentis*, in which case, Government is bound to afford indemnification to the individuals, whose property may thus be converted to public purposes.

The Board deem it incumbent on them to record the reasons which preclude them from admitting that principle, and consequently from affording the parties relief in the manner suggested.

The Board object to the admission of this principle.

1st—Because the License granted by the former Government to the proprietors of Bazars, for keeping Houses for Gaming and Cock-fighting, can never be considered as a real property transferred to the owners, but only as a temporary mode, which the Government at the time adopted for levying, in an indirect manner, a tax on the community, and consequently subjected to all such alterations (or even to an entire suppression if necessary) by the authority that every lawful Government must necessarily possess, from the inherent right in Government, of imposing and regulating the taxes in such manner as may be best calculated for the benefit of the public.

2d—Because the suppression and abolition of a public vice, with which the former Government thought proper to connect the interest of public and private revenue, contrary to the acknowledged principles of good government, can only be considered as a mere act of Police, and a duty incumbent on the existing Government, against which no act of any former administration, whether foreign, or otherwise, can avail any more than a positive prohibition against the preservation of the public morals, and the promotion of the public welfare would do.

3d—Because, in adopting this regulation, Government itself has abandoned a very considerable source of Revenue, for the preservation of the morals and for the general benefit of the community, and it must be the duty of every subject, to make a proportionate sacrifice for the public good; the benefit of the regulation being unreservedly acknowledged by all parties.

4th—Because it must be evident, that to the losses sustained by the proprietors of Bazars on one account, may be opposed the profit they will derive on another; and that while they lose the Revenues arising from Gaming Houses and Cock-fighting, they will eventually, and no doubt in a short period, be amply compensated for the same by the beneficial effects which the more liberal principles adopted by the British Government, regarding trade and cultivation, must ensure to them.

Resolved therefore, that in the opinion of this Board, it is inconsistent with the duty of Government to admit the claims of the Petitioners to indemnification, and that the same be in consequence rejected.

In order, however, to convince the proprietors, that in coming to this decision, Government will not depart from those principles of liberality, by which it always has been guided, and to prevent all complaints respecting losses, which the proprietors may conceive that they sustain, it is further

Resolved, that in the event of any proprietor of a Bazar still feeling himself aggrieved by the late regulations of the British Government with regard to the abolition of Gaming Houses and Cock-fighting, it shall be at his option to transfer the same to Government for the same sum which was originally paid for it, on giving notice in writing to the Secretary to Government to that effect within one month from this date.

Ordered, that an extract of the proceedings of Government on this subject, be published in the Government Gazette, and copies of the same transmitted for the information of the parties who petitioned.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DAVIDSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
March 28, 1812.

Extract Proceedings of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve, that the administration and charge of the Teak Forests and Timber be re-established on the principle on which the same existed under the late Government, and the establishment connected therewith be new modelled as follows:

That instead of a College of Administration as heretofore, there be appointed one Administrator, who shall perform the whole of the duties formerly exercised by the Board of Administration, with the exception of the Judicial duties, which are to be transferred to the Courts of Justice at Samarang and Sourabaya.

That an Inspector of the forests be appointed, who shall perform the duties heretofore exercised by the Inspector General.

That to the Inspector be attached a Fiscal of the Forests, who shall act before the Courts of Justice in all cases that may be necessary, and that instead of the Members of the Board of Administration, who formerly acted in commission in different parts of the Island, one Deputy be attached to the Administrator, to act occasionally on that duty.

That a Timber Store-keeper be appointed to act in lieu of the former Commissary of the Staple places.

And that the inferior Overseers and Foresters be continued on the same footing as heretofore.

That the abovementioned Officers conform in every respect to the regulations established by the former Government, and be guided by the instructions for each Department as far as the same will apply to the establishment as new modelled.

It appearing to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the Office of the Inspector of Coffee culture at Samarang may be dispensed with, and that the Superintendence thereof may, with advantage, be transferred to the Resident in the respective Districts.

Ordered, that the Office of the Inspector of Coffee culture be accordingly abolished from the end of the present month, and that the necessary orders be given to the Civil Commissioner to place the Superintendence of the same under the charge of each Resident respectively, with directions to enforce the arrangements made for the cultivation by the Inspector General, dispensing only with the encrease of plantations which might have been ordered for the present year.

Published by order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. DAVIDSON, *Acting Secy. to Govt.*

BATAVIA
March 28, 1812.

Extract Proceedings of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, of the 1st of April, 1812.

The Lieutenant Governor lays before the Board, the following Memorial from Mr. van Naerssen, which, with the enclosures E F and G are recorded, the others being on the Proceedings of the former Government.

(Enter Memorial.)

In bringing under the consideration of the Board, the above statement from Mr. van Naerssen, the Lieutenant Governor has no hesitation in recording his opinion, on the correctness of all the facts and circumstances therein detailed, and his desire to afford to Mr. van Naerssen every relief, to which the peculiar and distressing circumstances of his case may entitle him under the British Government.

And the Board entirely concurring in the sentiments expressed by the Lieutenant Governor, as well from the irreproachable character at all times borne by Mr. van Naerssen, and universally acknowledged by all the respectable inhabitants of the Colony, as from the documents now produced and referred to by him, and which it appears, he was not allowed by the late Governor General to produce in his justification, they have no difficulty in declaring, that in their opinion, he has entirely exculpated himself from every reproach, touching his honor or character, imputed to him by the former Governor General, on account of the transactions which took place at Grissie, on the arrival there in 1807, of the British fleet, under the command of Sir Edward Pellew. That the persecution which he has suffered, in consequence is unjust and unmerited, and that the charges of disloyalty preferred against him, are so far from being substantiated, that Mr. van Naerssen proves not only to have been of great service to his own country, in preserving the public property and tranquillity, but to have conducted himself to the entire satisfaction, and with equity, justice and liberality, to all parties in the arrangements committed to his execution; facts universally admitted, except by Marshal Daendels personally.

Resolved, that an extract of that part of the proceedings, exonerating Mr. van Naerssen from the unjust charges preferred against him, be communicated to that Gentleman, and published in the Government Gazette for general information.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

(Signed) J. DAVIDSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
April 1, 1812.

It has seldom happened that we are so long without a communication from our continental possessions in India, even in an unfavorable monsoon, as we have been at present. We regret extremely the occasion to lay before our readers the serious apprehensions which must be entertained for the safety, or to make the least of it, the welfare of the Hope, as well as of two other ships whose names we have not been able to learn, that were to leave Bengal, nearly at the same time in the beginning of January. Their non-arrival is unaccountable in any other way than by the supposition of some accident having happened; even allowing that they touched at Prince of Wales's Island or Malacca, the Hope, which was to sail first, ought to have been here ere now. That there was severe weather in the Bay, about the beginning of January we know, for the Lady Barlow just escaped it. We believe an unusual number of accidents have happened at sea within the last five or six years, which alarms us the more on the present occasion.

It is horrid to reflect upon the misery occasioned by the loss of a ship at any time, but when crowded with Passengers, as these most likely were, it would be distressing to give an idea of it.

European intelligence has now been a long time withheld from us, while our anxiety on account of it is daily increased in a ten fold proportion. After the first arrivals direct from England, we may expect to be furnished constantly with more recent information than in other parts of India; but should our advices generally come by the Coast or Bengal, our solicitude will not unfrequently be lengthened out to seven or eight months. If this month passes without an arrival direct from England, our attention will be not a little engaged with the idea of its daily occurrence.

On Sunday last, the Lieutenant Governor gave a *déjeune* and fishing party to the Sultans of Cheribon.

An account of the entertainment may not prove uninteresting to our Anglo-Asiatic friends, as similar fetes are, to the extent of our experience, not customary on the Indian Peninsula.

The whole party assembled about 9 o'clock, at the Government House, and proceeded in carriages to the scene of operations, a romantic spot, situated on the banks of the Great River. A spacious temporary building had been constructed for the occasion, fitted up in a stile which united simplicity with comfort. The first object that attracted the attention of the company on their arrival, was a native band, which, after playing some minutes on their different instruments entirely composed of bamboo tubes, and accompanying them with their voices, commenced a Malay dance. Their uncouth attitude and gestures surprised the English spectators, whilst they evidently delighted the Javanese Nobility. To the latter the elegance, grace, and agility of a Vestris or a Des Sluy's would have afforded less satisfaction than they derived from the distortions of body practised by the Native Dancers.

Breakfast was then announced, which was laid out with taste, and the Governor's Band played during the repast several popular tunes and pieces of music.

On rising from table the company adjourned to another Bungalow, constructed on the surface of the water, in the center of the River, and supported on each side by heaps of stones. The platform of this building is composed of Bamboos, which gradually deepening from the surface to the bed of the river, forms a grate work that intercepts the fish, without impeding the course of the water. A few minutes after the Company were seated, at the distance of a few furlongs up the river, some intoxicating vegitable was thrown into the stream, by which the fish became immediately inebriated and are consequently impelled by the current on the floor of the building and become an easy prey to the persons stationed there with nets to take them. A large quantity was thus caught, some weighing twenty pounds or upwards. After enjoying the sport for about an hour, the party returned highly delighted with the diversion of the day.

Among the visitors were some of the principal Dutch inhabitants of Batavia, and Prince Prangwedono, and three of his sons. The Pangerang was dressed in the British uniform, and appeared highly pleased with the attentions he received from the company.

Accounts from Bantam concur in stating the general tranquillity of the country and the encreasing confidence of all descriptions of Inhabitants. This important district, the most extensive in Java, which has for many years, under the late Government, been in a state of insurrection, and overrun by various parties, promises now to be restored to its former prosperity and tranquillity. The situation which has been fixed upon by Major Yule for the station of the Detachment serving there, is stated to be perfectly healthy, and the fertility of the soil throughout the Bantam Country bids fair to reward the cultivators, whether the produce be confined to Rice or Pepper, the two articles formerly cultivated in this District with much success. Specimens of Hemp manufactured in the Bantam Country, and which may be encreased to any extent, have, we understand, been sent to Government.

The Post is now regularly established between Batavia, Bantam and Anjer, and Packet Boats are intended to communicate at regular periods between Bantam and Bencoolen.

We understand that the Collection of the Coffee Crop in the Batavia and Preanger Regencies is about to be commenced on the part of Government to the great joy of the Regents and Javanese, who, from the distress of the former Government, and the delay necessarily occasioned by the events which have happened to this Colony, have long been kept in suspense with regard to this principal, if not *only* means of their subsistence.

Active preparations are already making for the commencement of the new road between Batavia and Cheribon, by the route of Crawang, and it is expected, that this important undertaking may be compleated during the ensuing dry season, without imposing any very heavy burthen on the inhabitants.

The Sultans of Cheribon, who are now residing with the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor at Buitenzorg, are expected to pay visit to the metropolis previous to their return, and to proceed by sea to Cheribon, Prince Praug Wedono accompanied the Lieutenant Governor to Batavia yesterday, and we understand, returns by land to Solo. The Cheribon Chieftains, who accompanied the Expedition against Java from Malacca, have, at the request of the Sultans been permitted to return to their Country.

DEATH.

On the 28th ultimo, Mr. M. W. Keuchenius, Member of the Orphan Chamber.

Lyst der Personen die by de Gereformeerde Kerk, zedert den 1 tot den 29 Maart 1812, in den Huwelyken staat zyn bevestigd, namentlyk.

Zondag den 1 Maart, Dirk Meyer, van den Hage, jongman, met Hendrica Jacobs, van Denarang, laats wed. wyle. .... Lang.

Carel Braadt, van Batavia, weduwenaar van Abigael Ester Joseph, met Johanna Elizabeth Zacharias, mede van Batavia, Bejaarde dochter.

Zondag den 22 Maart, Arnoldus Bartholomeus Abrahams, van Toegoe, Jongman, met Johanna Jacoba Cornelia Daniels, mede van Toegoe, Jonge dochter.

Jeremias Salomons, van Toegoe, Jongman, met Maria Magdalena Andries, mede van Toegoe, Jonge dochter.

Johannes Cleophas Bastiaans, van Batavia, Jongman, met Jacomina Florentina Carels, mede van Batavia, Bejaarde dochter.

Zondag den 29 Maart Willem Carel Lentz, van Batavia, Jongman, met Eva Magdalena Fredriks, mede van Batavia, Jonge dochter.

Maart. Lyst der gehuwden by de R. K. Gemeente te Batavia.

Gehuwd den 22 Maart. Sergeant Major R. Galy en Albertina Clasina van der Linden.

28 Maart Sergeant Edward Edey en Sara Kelly.

Lyst van de gedoopte kinderen by de Hollandsch gemeente, zedert den 1 tot den 29 Maart 1812, te weten.

Zondag den 8 Maart het kind Catharina Margareta Du Four.

Zondag den 29 Maart het kind Joan Henrik Meylan geboren den 25 December 1811.

Het kind Johan Theodorus Fredericus van Teylingen geboren den 29 Januari 1812.

Het kiud Johanna Wilhelmina, oud 11 Maanden, geadopteerd door Pieter van de Poel.

Lyst van de gedoopte kinderen by de Portugeesche gemeente zedert den 1 tot den 29 Maart 1812, te weeten.

Zondag den 8 het kind David Adriaan Anthonys, geboren den 24 Februari 1812.

Zondag den 29 het kind Pieter Huigens Ferdinandus, geboren den 23 Maart 1812, waar van Moeder is de Vrye Christen Vrouw Anna Elizabeth Petronella Huigens.

Maart. Lyst der gedoopte by de R. K. Gemeente te Batavia.

Gedoopt den 1 Maart. Een Zoontje van den overledenen Joannis Bradelins, en Elisabeth Smith.

28 Maart Eene vrygegevene slavinne, by de Naam van Cristina.

NAAM-LYST der op het Nieuwe Kerkhoff, begravene Lyken sedert den 28ste Februari tot ultimo Maart 1812.

Den	28	Februari	Maria Johanna Ventrillon, oud 3 maanden 25 dagen.
-	1	Maart	Maria Fredrica Domingos, oud 2 maanden.
-	-	-	Een Kindje van wylen den Heer J. J. Roodenbeek.
-	2	-	Een Kindje van wylen den Heer J. J. Roodenbeek.
-	-	-	Johan Bernhard van Essen, gewezene Luit. Collonel.
-	-	-	Spurnettie, in leven Capt. in Engelsche dienst.
-	3	-	David Julie, in leven Bootsman van een Portugeesch Schip.
-	4	-	E. C. Tymig, huisvrouw van Lodewyk Hebst.
-	5	-	Magdalena Albertina Martinus.
-	-	-	Willem Myer.
-	-	-	Johanna Dorothea de Maas.
-	8	-	Estramina Cleapatra Johannessen, jonge dochter.
-	-	-	Richard van Lent.
-	-	-	Frorinda Magdalena Daniels.
-	9	-	Tertilianus Dresilianus Aronds.
-	-	-	Isabella Jacobs, wed. Greeff.
-	10	-	Josephus Wilhelmus van Greeven.
-	-	-	Johan Pawel, oud 2 jaar en 7 maanden.
-	-	-	Catharina Dirks.
-	11	-	Filida Andries.
-	12	-	Carolina Leeberta, oud 6 maanden,
-	-	-	Onderaars Kerkes, oud 4 jaren.
-	14	-	Een Kindje van wylen den Heer J. J. Roodenbeek.
-	15	-	Arnoldus Pasqual de Liem.
-	16	-	Elizabeth Hopin, oud 3 maanden.
-	-	-	Cobius, inleven soldaat in engelsche dienst.
-	17	-	Maria Elizabeth Adams, wed. Borninkhoff.
-	18	-	Wagenaar, inleven Husaar.
-	-	-	Aurora Klyn.
-	19	-	Charles Grean,
-	-	-	Nicolaas Maas, oud lid van den hoogen raad van justitie.
-	-	-	Carel de Wind. burger.
-	20	-	Jacomina Brouwer.
-	22	-	Hendrica Claas, wed. Jacobs.
-	-	-	Susanna Jans.
-	-	-	Boole, inleven stuurman.
-	23	-	L. H. van Tadama, oud lid van de reekenkamer.
-	27	-	Johanna Tabieta Domingo,
-	28	-	Een ongedoopt Kindje, oud 40 dagen.
-	29	-	Wilhs. Matts. Keuchenius, lid van het Collegie van Weesmeesteren.
-	-	-	Roselina Adams, huysvrouw van Johannes Titus.
-	-	-	Klynout Anthony de Liem,
-	31	-	A. M. Fa. Bynan, huysvrouw van den Capt. Milit. Franscois Julio.

43 Lyken te zamen.
22 dito van de prisoniers Hospitalen wier namen onbekend.
69 ditto te zamen.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The 1st and 4th Regiments of Heavy Dragoons, now in Portugal, having been acting as Light Dragoons for some time past, expect, on their return, to be made light; and a regiment is immediately to be formed, to be called the 5th Dragoons.

The Hon. General MAITLAND, who is daily expected in England, on his return from Ceylon, is to have the 10th Regiment, vacant by the death of the Right Hon. General Fox.

By the most recent advices from our squadron off Flushing, under the command of Sir RICHARD STRACHAN, we learn that the Defiance, of 74 guns, Capt. RAGGETT, was sent in shore on the 4th inst. to cut out a French line-of battle ship, reported to be lying in the Rompoot at Ter Gal; but she made her escape the night before. The enemy's force at Flushing ready for sea consists of 13 sail of the line, 3 frigates, 25 brigs, &c.

The heavy firing which was heard on Friday from the French coast, is said to have been the salutes from the batteries on BONAPARTE's arrival at Boulogne.

BONAPARTE, we hear, is about to revive the stale menace of an invasion. He is said to be arrived at Boulogne. This will not have the effect of preventing Ministers from sending every battalion that is ready to Portugal.

It is reported, upon the authority of some recent arrivals from Paris, that BONAPARTE's present Consort is again in a state of pregnancy. The repudiated JOSEPHINE, it is added, keeps a splendid Court at the Palace of Navarre, near Paris.

An Officer in the Company's service has recently been put under arrest at Madras, on a charge of having put to death one of the native Polygars, during the disturbances which existed in Pollams five years ago. The unfortunate chieftain was taken without arms in his hand, and after a summary trial, sentenced with his attendant to be shot.

The Moniteur, of the 13th of November last, contains one of the Reports made to the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, upon a Gun-lock which fires without flint, invented in this country by Mr. Forsyth, and for which he obtained a patent some years ago.

It found its way to Paris last year, and great numbers having been made for fowling-pieces by Lepage, gun-maker to Bonaparte, the Society desired M. Guyton, Regnier and Geugembre to examine it, and try a number of experiments; a detailed account of which is given in this Report. They are highly in favour of this new method of inflaming gun-powder. Our limits prevent us from giving more than the conclusion: "It appears then, that with some precautions in preparing powder, it will be of the very greatest utility as a priming for fire-arms, and after the experiments of which we have given you an account, and the particular examination which we have made of the lock of M. Lepage, both before and after these trials, we believe that this skilful gun-maker has attained the object he proposed, and that his lock will be of lasting service, certain, and without danger."

It would appear that Lepage takes the whole merit of the invention, when we know it to be an exact copy of those made at Forsyth and Co.'s, Piccadilly. Since this report, we are informed that Bonaparte has ordered it to be introduced generally into the army, and that several rifle corps have got them, and find them infinitely superior to the flint lock.

A female of the name of Hudson, lately died at Millhill, near Hendon, of a galloping consumption, brought on by the poisonous medicines which she had taken at various times, but without success, to procure abortion. Upon her death-bed, this miserable creature related how she had falsely affiliated her first two children to an innocent man, and how she disposed of three others since. The first, a boy, she destroyed as soon as born, and buried it under a tree in a garden, near Dors-lane. The second, a girl, met with a similar fate, but the mother buried it behind a public-house, called the Adam and Eve, Mill-hill. The last child, a girl also, she buried alive in a field near Totteridge. After this disclosure, the unhappy wretch appeared more resigned, and expired almost immediately. Her confession had such an effect upon the persons in the neighbourhood, that no one could be found to sit up with the corpse during the nights previous to burial.

JULY 24.

The total inefficacy of the Bill, now in its passage, to prevent the sale of guineas, is already made *manifest*. Upon 'Change it is said to be a Bill to legalize the traffic in coin, for by allowing it to Ireland all transactions are carried on as to and from Dublin. A bargain, for instance, is made in Dublin, to deliver a certain number of guineas in London, and the partner, or agent of the purchaser, here receives them —or, *vice versa*, he transmits them from London to Dublin.

A Russian peasant, of the name of Alexei Nikforov, lately died in the village of Kamenka, in the province of Ufa, at the advanced age of 124. At 101 he lost his wife, aged 90; and two years after married another, by whom he had two daughters, whom he lived to see married, and mothers.

In the absence of matter of more recent occurrence, a debate on that very interesting subject the gold coin, during the passage of the Bill through the House of Commons, may not be unacceptable to many of our Readers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 15.

GOLD COIN BILL.

Mr. Perceval, the Orders of the Day having been read, moved that the Gold Coin Bill be now read a second time.

Mr. Read, in a short speech, opposed the Bill. The principle of establishing a permanent paper currency, not convertible into specie, he thought a very mischievous one. If this was not the avowed principle of the Bill, it could, however, have ultimately no other tendency. They could not rest satisfied with that measure— they must then proceed to make Bank-paper a legal tender. He thought it extraordinary that while the Honorable Gentlemen were proposing the adoption of such a measure as that before the House, they could at the same time have the confidence to contend that Bank-paper was not depreciated, when there could be scarcely a stronger proof of that deprication than the introduction of the present Bill. It was pretended that the object of this Bill was to do common justice to the public creditor. He did not think that the Bill could have that effect. It could, in fact, do very little, unless followed up by that of making Bank-notes a legal tender; and even that measure would not be sufficient if Parliament did not agree to establish a *maximum* of prices, and thus they would have to run the whole race of assignats. The arguments which might have justified the passing the Restriction Act in 1797, or even those which might have had some weight in recommending the extension of that Act, were wholly inadmissible when attempted to be applied to the measure then before them; of that Restriction, he did not hesitate to say, that whatever it might have been in its commencement, the effects of its prolonged continuance had beed most mischievous. He asked why the Bill was not to extend to Ireland? Was it because the Jews and pedlars in that country had been too long in possession of the right of claiming what was but their legal property, to make it prudent to deprive them of it; as the Bill however, now stood, the guineas of this country would find an open market in Ireland—He then proceeded to vindicate the conduct of Lord King, which had been very much misrepresented. He concluded by expressing a wish, that for the sake of remedying the difficulties under which the present state of the currency laboured, that for the future, Government and the Bank would be less eager to look for opportunities of consulting their mutual accommodation, and that the issue of Bank-paper would be placed under proper restrictions, or that the Bank would return to payments in specie.

Mr. Herbert commented with some warmth upon the extraordinary auspices under which the present Bill had been introduced to the House, and the equally as extraordinary manner in which it had been at first resisted, and finally supported by his Majesty's Ministers, a compulsary law to support public credit, was one which was enough in itself to excite very general alarm; the fickle conduct of his Majesty's Government in first opposing, and then suddenly giving all their aid in forwarding this measure, was enough almost to excuse the suspicions which had by some persons been so unwarrantably indulged in respecting all public men.—The Right Honorable Gentleman had told them, that if that Bill failed in doing that which he expected it would do, that it would then be necessary to make Bank Notes a legal tender. Those, therefore, who did not expect any thing from this measure, were to argue it with a reference to the Bill, which they were told would follow after it. It was certainly but just, that if you compel the public creditor to take that paper, you ought to protect him from the loss arising out of its depreciation; but it was necessary to shew that this Bill could so protect the public creditor, before they could prove that it was necessary. He did not think that it would have any such effect; but of this he was certain, that if they were sincere in their wish to protect the public creditor from the injustice complained of, they might remove the measure that created that injustice. In alluding to the conduct of a Noble Lord (King), the Right Honorable the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said that certain Gentlemen, who had originally opposed the Restriction Act, had done so, because they apprehended that it would create a double price, and yet these same persons approved of the conduct of Lord King, though so much more likely, if generally instituted, to produce that effect. To this, he (Mr. Herbert) answered, that Lord King's conduct could have had no such possible tendency, and that with respect to the apprehensions of a double price being the ultimate result of the Restriction Act, they had been proved by the event to have been but too well founded. The result of that act had verified all the predictions which had been made by those who opposed it. There was in fact a double price, though it could not be proved conclusively from the habits of the small retailers who buy to sell again, because their views and immediate object of a slight profit upon every small article, making it of little import to them comparatively what that currency is which they receive this moment, to part with the next, at the same value. So that it was not trying the question fairly to put that case; they had so often heard of, that one man will get as much in a shop for a pound note and a shilling, as another will for his guinea. He who was immediately affected by the depreciation of paper, was the man who lived on an income arising out of a fixed capital—and in this point of view, considering how necessary it was to call the attention of the public to the true state of the question, he thought the conduct of Lord King highly patriotic and laudable, in bringing home the question in such a way that it must be met, that it cannot any longer be evaded. But what effects could be expected from even the bold measure of making Paper a legal tender. —There was, he contented, no injustice in the demand of Lord King, if made on his tenantry.—But what would this do, but transfer the injustice supposed to be suffered by the tenant, in that case, really to the landlord. But how could such a law be made effectual? Suppose such a law in force, could it prevent a landholder from saying—there is my land, give me three hundred pounds in gold coin, and it is yours; or if you will pay me in paper, I'll not take less than 360£. In fact, they might as well expect, by the mere sound of their voice, to stop the descent of a stone falling at the ground by its own gravity. If however, it could not do what it was intended to do, it would still, he feared, do more than enough—it would have the effect of defrauding all those who had old leases, old mortgages and annuitants, of a great portion of their just rights; they might defraud them, but still they could not stop depreciation—they could not prevent a tradesman from saying, you may have this article for a guinea, but if I am to book it, I'll enter it at a higher price. There had been a great displeasure evinced by some, of instituting any comparison between Bank Paper and Assignats; but for his part, as far as related to the principle of the question before them, he saw not the slightest difference.

Mr. Calgraft was surprised to hear his Hon. Friend express himself as he had done in his comparison of our present currency with the French assignats. It would appear, and could be proved, from documents before them, that French Assignats to the amount of 130 millions sterling, had been assigned on property not sold, and that in the space of one year—*(hear, hear!)*—and this too just after a revolution, the violence of which had not yet subsided—whereas, in this country, where the utmost faith has been kept with the public, and in times of perfect security, the issue for the same length of time did not then exceed twenty-three millions sterling. When, therefore, Gentlemen could see no difference between these two opposite kinds of securities, he could only say that it shewed how far the heat of controversy could carry even the most intelligent men. *(Hear!)* Every Gentleman in that House must be interested in supporting the credit of the country—it was an object dear to the hearts of all who heard him—therefore was it the more to be regretted when any thing in the warmth of discus-

sion escaped them that might go out to the country, and have a very injurious effect upon more persons not competent to judge the question. He spoke with pain upon this subject, because it was one on which he differed from those with whom he had been in the habit of acting, and for whom he had a high regard. When he first heard of the conduct of a Noble Lord, he did not think, however, unfortunate the Act itself appeared to him to be, that it was one which made any Legislative proceeding necessary; but from what he had since heard, he did not see how they could separate without adopting some Legislative measure. Of the Bill now before them, he would ask what it was to do but that upon which they had been acting for the last 14 years? *(Hear!)* But then it had been said that if so, the Bill was unnecessary. What! after the conduct of Lord King? Well, but nobody will follow that Noble Lord's example. Then, if so, where will be the severity, or alledged injustice of its operation, in compelling us to take depreciated paper? In the first, it did not so compel us, and in the next place, was the Bank paper depreciated. He, for his part, did not affect to be profound upon the question, but he wished to know if any of his Honorable Friends could get more for a guinea than he could for a pound note and a shilling, in their ordinary experience of buying and selling, as far as it went. He found no difficulty whatever in passing a Bank-note, and should be at all times happy to take one in exchange for any thing he had to dispose of, or in payment of any debt due to him. Indeed, out of a certain circle of his friends who so loved to improve their understandings by talking continually on political economy *(A laugh)*, he heard nothing of that alarming depreciation which they had heard so much within that House. The fact of depreciation he never yet had been fortunate enough to get presented to him in any tangible shape. One Gentleman stated his depreciation to be 20 per cent.; another 15 per cent; a third but ten per cent. This proved, at least, that these Gentlemen were not themselves agreed about what they had fancied they all concurred in. But the great rise in the price of provisions had been insisted on. Was the annual diffusion of eighty millions throughout this country to be attended with no effects upon the rise of provisions? Was no allowance to be made for the great increase of luxuries? The fact of the rise in prices was no proof of depreciation, but only a proof that money bought less now than it did formerly. But the Bank had been charged with an excessive issue of paper—how did that appear?—at the time of the restriction, the issue in both paper and gold, amounted to 35 millions, of which 25 was gold, and the remaining 10 millions was in paper—that the paper issue of the Bank at present, did not amount to 23 millions. Besides, whenever the Bank had made an over-issue, it always reverted and corrected itself in the course of three months, for they only discounted bills at two months; an instance of this occurred recently, when for the general benefit they made an issue of 25 millions to relieve the pressure arising at that time out of the many failures which then occurred; this issue, however, soon corrected itself and returned to the former one of 23 millions—the notes not absolutely in circulation, must necessarily return to the Bank, for who would pay 5 per cent. for money he did not want. He admitted that this was not the best possible state of the circulating medium, but it was as good as under all the circumstances they could expect to have. In 1797 the Bank Restriction Act passed, and for twelve years after it passed, our foreign exchanges were in favour of this country, but for the last two years, from the unfortunate state of trade arising from the measure adopted to counteract those of the enemy, the balance of payments being against us, turned the exchanges against this country. But this none of his friends would argue, was a reason why they should have done with the Bank Restriction Act and return to a golden circulation—but he (Mr. C.) contended that it was impossible then to return to it *(Hear!)* There was no free intercourse of trade to procure gold. He did not doubt that there was plenty of gold in Europe, but how were they to get at it; they could not buy gold with Bank-notes *(Hear, hear, from the Opposition Benches)*. How ungratefully his friends seemed to catch at every opportunity to cry down that paper to whose bounty they owed so much of their many enjoyments—even the very cloths they wore *(a laugh)*. It was, after all, but human nature *(a laugh)*. But he still asked how were they to get this gold?—By exchanging not gold for gold, but their commodities for gold. Well then, we deal in cloth, coffee, sugar; send them—but to whom could we consign them. His Honorable Friend near him (Mr. A. Baring) was sufficient authority upon this point, who had said that if he wanted 10,000£. in gold, he would not know how to set about procuring it.

In adverting to Lord King's notice to his tenants, he said, that when it was first known all the world were surprized, and justly so, for who could have thought of a sudden and violent departure in a single instance, from a mode of payment that had gone on unquestioned for fourteen years before. It had been said in defence of Lord King, that his demand only related to old leases, but he would ask if there was one of those leases of Lord King's which had not been made since the passing of the Restriction Act *(hear, hear!)* If he was correctly informed, there was not one which had not been made since the passing of that Act *(hear, hear, hear!)*. He would put it to the candour of every man who heard, if there was a lease made by one of them for the last fourteen years, at the time of the making of which they expected to have their rents, coming due upon it, paid in gold *(hear, hear, hear!)*. In such a state, then, what was to be done? Why, he would tell them what must be done—they must protect the tenantry of the country. *(hear, hear, hear!)* But suppose the Noble Lord, or any other, should proceed to distrain for his rent in gold, when he brought his tenant's property to the hammer, did he expect that the buyers would pay in gold? But if the landlord could do this, if he could legally ruin his tenants, because he did not give him what it was impossible for him to procure, was it possible that any Gentleman could wish to leave the tenant and his property in such a state of uncertainty? *(Hear, hear!)*. But when the landlord gets all his rent in gold, admitting it were possible, what can he do with the gold? He can only either melt it, or send it to the Continent. It had been said that the Irish market would be open to our guineas. Certainly he thought that English landlords might be better employed than in levying of their tenants their rents in gold to their loss of twenty or thirty per cent. in order to sell guineas in the Irish market.—Lord King seemed to him, in the whole of this transaction, to have preferred his reputation as an author to considerations of far more importance. The Noble Lord had written upon this subject. He had foretold what did not seem likely to be realised. Well, says the Noble Lord, this is too bad *(a laugh)*, I can't get a practical illustration of my favorite theory, and I'll risk the trial myself, of making one. I'll prove to all the world that Bank-notes have depreciated, and the Noble Lord acted accordingly, and appeared to have forgotten the Noble Lord in the author. *(A laugh, and hear, hear!)*. Mr. Calcraft then concluded with expressing his intention to vote for the Bill.

Mr. Brougham could not see how the arguments of the Honourable Gentleman who had preceded him, arose out of any consideration of the present Bill, though they might have been very much in point during the discussion on the Report of the Bullion Committee. He had told them, and this was the whole amount of his argument that night, that Bank-notes are not depreciated, and that a one pound Bank-note & one shilling are precisely of the same value with a Guinea. Upon this showing then of the Honourable Gentleman they were at present about to pass a Bill, the sole purpose of which was to force them to do what was already done to their hands. And what was marvellous to tell, and incredible to believe, this Bill was to establish what was expressly declared by a recent Resolution of the House to be already established, by the Resolution in which it is declared that Bank-notes and Gold are of equal value in the public estimation. *(Hear, hear!)* This was the true shape of the question which they were now discussing—and in considering it, it was his intention not to apply himself not so much to the general question, as to the specific measure which was now brought before them. This measure was indeed a most novel and portentous attempt on the part of the public functionaries of this country, to introduce principles—though, thank God, they had not yet been able to introduce these principles into the country—but the ideas of these principles had been first mooted by them here—principles which had been adopted and acted upon by the visionaries of the French Revolution, who, by means of them had tormented Europe and ruined France. *(Hear, hear!)* In imitation of whose conduct they were now calling on Parliament to force men in their private transactions with one another to accept of a paper currency upon certain fixed terms prescribed by the Legislature, and to over-reach one another in all bargains already entered into. This was the principle about to be introduced in the present Bill, and it was to discuss such a Bill that he now humbly submitted his sentiments to the House, that he might, at the very first time when it was possible, protest against this most dangerous innovation, and not delay his opinion till a period when he could only oppose minor objections in a Committee. His objections to the Bill were so radical, that it appeared to him impossible by any amendment, addition, or omission, to render it supportable, unless the whole clauses of the Bill were omitted, and something harmless substituted in their place. He would not imitate the conduct of those on the opposite side, in going at such length into the origin of the measure, for he had nothing to do with the origin of it. He did not believe, however, that the Bill originated in the conduct of Lord King to his tenantry; and if he wanted a proof of this, he had only to look at the history of the Bill, in which there was not one provision originally to meet this conduct, but which seemed altogether intended to supply the defect of the law—and he should wish that this deficiency in the law should long continue to exist, arising from the recent decision in the case of De Yonge and others. So that before the clause of destress had been introduced, the Bill went merely to free the currency of the Bank from suffering by transactions which the Judges had declared not to be illegal; but afterwards, when a handle occurred, when the Bill came through the ordinary tactics of the Right Honorable Gentleman, (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) it was applied by him to serve his party purposes, and, as usual, he had endeavoured to throw on his adversaries the odium of a conduct which was necessarily forced upon them by his own measures *(Hear! Hear!)*. At this after period of the Bill, a clause was introduced to meet the case alluded to; but whether that clause would be effectual or not, was what they were now deciding on. This enactment, providing a remedy for distress without some new measure, would still be found ineffectual. It could do so good, and was only strong enough to do mischief. It would interfere with private contracts; it would enable debtors to defraud their creditors; but as to affording any protection to those whom it was its intention to save, it would be found as inefficacious as before. Any person in the situation attempted to be struck at in the Bill was still at perfect liberty, notwithstanding this enactment. He could yet, as had been this night stated by an Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Herbert), export his guineas to Ireland; for there was no law to prohibit him from doing this; and there effecting a sale of them for Bank-paper, he would obtain their real and not their nominal value. By then purchasing Bills of Exchange, he could easily remit their produce to this country; and thus, by one single link of a circuit, he would be enabled to obtain their value. The framers of this Bill had altogether overlooked this circumstance, which would render it still more completely inefficacious. What could the Bill effect, but merely take away from Lord King, one of the various remedies which he possessed against the effects of the fraudulent conduct of the Directors of the Bank of England. He had no business with that person, but as he had been alluded to in that House, he could not help expressing his applause of his conduct. *(Hear!)* He would in the face of those who were the least charitably disposed towards that Noble Lord, express his admiration of his talents, his virtues, and his accomplishments; but with all these feelings towards that Noble Lord, his case was altogether out of the question, and had nothing to do with the present Bill, not more than the private affairs of his Honourable Friend below him (Mr. Calcraft we believe). What was done, he would ask, by the present Bill, but to deprive the landlord of this one remedy? He could still proceed to eject the tenant. He had only to bring his ejectment according to the common form of proceeding which was usual on the non-payment of a half-years rent, by which he would recover his lease. Was not that a sufficient remedy, when he could force the tenant either to pay him in gold or to give him possession of his lease? And would he not make the new tenant pay as much as was paid by the old tenant? All other creditors were in exactly the same situation; for this Bill did not pretend to relieve them. There was a number of persons in this country who, having borrowed the funds of the widows and the orphans, and others in similar situations, were as much entitled to the protection of the laws as the tenantry, but they might be compelled to pay the capital and the periodical interest on that capital in the very same manner in which they could have been obliged to pay it had this Act never passed. He would suppose this payment to be refused by a debtor of the interest due to the creditor, in the lawful coin of the realm, and the creditor to obtain a judgment on that refusal; on that judgment he was as much entitled to seize the person of the debtor, to take his goods on execution, or to quarter himself on his land, as if this Bill had never passed.—It was true he had heard that vague insinuations had been thrown out on this subject; that certain persons in high judicial situations had not scrupled to entertain contrary opinions; that they had avowed an intention to look to all the malpractices of the Courts of Law for a remedy; and that if all the chicanery of the common Law Courts should fail, it would still be afforded in the Courts of Equity. *(Hear, hear!)* Such a libel on the justice of the country he had never before heard nor did he believe that any thing so flagrant had hitherto come before the public. *(Hear, hear!)* Nothing like this declaration was ever before made to Englishmen. It was in vain to seek the rolls of Parliament for any thing similar—for neither in turbulent or corrupted times would any thing be found like a precedent. If such infractions of private faith were to be perpetrated under the sanction of the law, in God's name, let the business be done by the Legislature at once. *(Hear, hear!)* Deeply as he should deplore the passing of such a Bill, he would still more deeply deplore that time when no law should be made, but when the Judges of the land should think proper to step forward between parties, and become a third party to the portentous firm which was entered into in 1797, between the Government and the Bank Directors. That this firm should receive an addition from the Judges of the land was such an idea, that he shuddered to think that he might ever live to see that day *(hear! hear!)* He hoped that those consolations which had been held out to those whom this Bill was meant to protect were vague indeed; and he trusted to see better things from those Judges who had been so traduced. If they should ever come to truckle, if they should bend to this base association, they would not long have to boast of those just judgments, out of which the measure now before the House had distinctly arisen *(hear!)*. The framers of this Bill must not trust to the Courts of Westminster hall or to the Courts of Equity. The former he knew too would not support their doctrine and the latter dared not support it *(hear, hear!)* They must look to some other remedy than this; and what other remedy was there but to make the Bank-note at once a legal tender, he really could not conceive. Indeed, it had been admitted from a certain quarter, that this measure would be inefficacious, and that recourse must ultimately be had to the extension of the legal tender. If they were at once to enact this, he would allow that all those objections which he had now urged against the Bill would be done away. He would admit that this would be a measure of efficacy, to make the Bank note at once a legal tender. But what efficacy? It would be very far from an efficacy in the sense in which it is understood by the framers of the Bill, and might indeed be dreadful. It would be efficacious as to all past contracts, all existing contracts. It would allow the parties to get off from the real terms of the contract; it would enable every debtor so far to get relieved of what he owed to his creditor; and to this extent the remedy would be good. The creditor would be defrauded of his just rights, and, among others, the public creditor would be deeply injured; because, in the first instance, the Legislature enacted by the 37th of the King, that the public creditor should be paid in Bank-paper only. The public creditor, therefore, on receiving a certain sum from the Treasury, would it is true, no longer be liable to be applied to by his landlord for payment in any other than Bank currency; and so far he would admit that this remedy would be efficacious; but it could only be efficacious with respect to certain creditors of his, to whom he would only pay the same currency which the Government paid to him.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by de nodige inligting omtrent de termen van inteekening en het plaatsen van Advertissementen in gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn—Advertissementen, Nieuwstydingen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voornoemd, ingezonden.

☞ De Heeren wien hunne Couranten niet op de behoorlyken tyd ontvangen, worden verzogt daar van den Drukker te willen informeren, ten einde zulks in den vervolge voor te k